

auricular flutter, venous blood-pressure, blood-platelets in hemorrhagic diseases, acidosis factors in dyspnea and kindred subjects. The references which were formerly at the bottom of each page have been much extended and collected at the end of each chapter. The great preponderance of German citations to the neglect of English-speaking authorities is unfortunate, though hardly unexpected. A case in point is found in the relationship of the islands of Langerhans to diabetes, where Weichselbaum is quoted and Opie's work omitted. The illustrations of the former editions have been removed, so that this edition only contains twelve more pages than does the second.

As the earlier editions of this book do not appear to have been reviewed in this JOURNAL, a few remarks on the nature of the work will perhaps not be considered out of place. As both of its English titles imply, it is an attempt to "interpret the various pictures observed in the clinic from the stand-point of disturbed physiology" and "to foster a more definite leaning (by the clinician) upon the biological sciences in general." Perusal of any one of the twelve chapters will undeniably foster these admirable principles; but it is also true that the various branches of this important and far-reaching subject can in 520 pages necessarily only be touched upon in a cursory if not superficial manner. He would, indeed, be doomed to disappointment who felt that after reading the chapter on the circulation, for instance, he had really covered all the disturbances in function of this extensive system. As a text-book, then, of an important branch of medicine, or as a valuable repository of pathologico-physiological facts, the book leaves much to be desired; as a correlation of a certain number of clinical symptoms with their pathological causes and as a stimulus to the "functional outlook on disease," it should be a valuable reminder to many practitioners and a pleasant review to a still wider circle. E. B. K.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATION AND VOCATIONAL HYGIENE. Edited by GEORGE M. KOBER, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Hygiene, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; President of the Section on Hygiene of Occupations, XV International Congress on Hygiene and Demography; Chairman of the Section on Industrial Hygiene of the American Public Health Association (1915); Secretary of the Association of American Physicians, and WILLIAM C. HANSON, M.D., formerly with the Massachusetts State Board of Health. Pp. 918; 42 figures. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1916.

It was inevitable, in view of the recent awakening in this country to the importance of vocational diseases and hygiene, that a comprehensive text-book upon the subject should appear. Until very

recently, however, this has been impossible on account of the paucity of American statistical data. The publications of the *Transactions of the XV International Congress on Hygiene and Demography*, of the latest mortality statistics by the United States Census Bureau, and of industrial insurance statistics by the Metropolitan Insurance Company as well as of numerous monographs upon special investigations have greatly improved this situation. Consequently, it has been possible for Kober and Hanson to give us in this volume the most complete and authoritative presentation of the subject yet submitted to the English-speaking public.

It is really three books in one. The first one, designated Part I, is in itself a system of the diseases of occupation. The occupational intoxications are discussed by such authorities as Thomas M. Legge, Emery R. Hayhurst, George L. Apfelbach, Sir Thomas Oliver, Harry Linenthal, Alice Hamilton, Louis Casamajor, and Ludwig Teleky, *privat dozent* for social medicine at the University of Vienna. Anthrax and the relation of parasites to occupation are described by Langdon Frothingham and Bailey K. Ashford respectively. Compressed-air illness is presented by Seward Erdman, whose name is identified with the investigation of those cases which occurred during the construction of the East River tunnels in New York. The final one of the specific occupational diseases, that of diminished atmosphere, especially as seen in aviators, is most interestingly presented by the senior editor.

The systemic occupational diseases, including the dust diseases of the lungs and diseases of the blood, circulatory system, and kidneys are covered by Sir Thomas Oliver and Thomas S. Lee. One of the most scientific and valuable chapters in the entire volume is that upon fatigue and occupation, by Fredric S. Lee, who is the recognized leader in this line of research in this country. Chapters upon occupational affections of the nose, mouth, throat, eye, ear, and skin are presented by specialists in the particular fields of study. Oliver closes this section of the book with a discussion of electrical injuries and electrical shock.

Part II, 347 pages, deals with the etiology and prophylaxis of occupational diseases in general and with vocational hygiene as related to the processes which are injurious to health. It is contributed almost entirely by Dr. Kober, and will be of interest to employers, employees, public health officials, and indeed all those interested in the prevention of occupational hazards. There is also included in this part of the book the list of industrial poisons which was edited by the permanent advisory council of hygiene of the International Association for Labor Legislation. It covers 54 poisons, giving for each the branches of industry in which the poisoning occurs, the mode of entrance into the body, and the symptoms of poisoning. There are other valuable tables in this section.

Part III has to do with the relation of clinics, statistics, govern-

mental study, and legislation to occupational diseases. Among its most interesting chapters are those of Luigi Devoto, professor and director of the Milan Clinic, the first clinic established for occupational diseases, upon the purposes and accomplishments of that clinic, and of Frederic L. Hoffman upon the mortality from tuberculosis in dusty trades. A chapter by George C. Whipple, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, upon the uses and fallacies of statistics will be appreciated by all who are not familiar with the technical difficulties of statistical data. This part of the book is planned to be of special help to those called upon to investigate the relations of occupation to disease.

T. G. M.

MEDICAL CLINICS OF CHICAGO. Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916.

*The Medical Clinics of Chicago* have now completed their first year of active publication and are starting out on the second, apparently with no decrease in vigor and considerable improvement in general character. The first number of the new volume contains several important and interesting clinics, and likewise one or two which might have well been omitted. Comparisons are odious, but it would be unfair not to mention certain contributions in this number: Dr. Brophy gives a splendid medicodental discussion on Oral Infection, Dr. Abt discusses most completely the Feeding of the Normal Baby, and Dr. Edwards gives a well-prepared lecture on the Use of Digitalis.

The second number of the second volume is likewise interesting and instructive. Dr. Portis has a very interesting but rather incomplete clinic on Syphilis of the Stomach. Dr. Abt's article can be again selected for special commendation, as well as that of Dr. Biefeld.

Taking everything into consideration it can be said that the clinics are showing a healthy improvement, but there are still criticisms which may be made and which have been made, and which still hold good, but, on the whole, they present a novel method of giving to a larger class of physicians a most valuable course in clinical medicine.

J. H. M., JR.